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The following shall be classed as breakdowns affecting bonus :—

(*a*) All engine starting troubles due to defective engine, defective battery, defective self-starter, defect in fuel and ignition system, etc.,

(*b*) Transmission troubles due to clutch gear, universal, joint, differential, etc.,

(*c*) Failure of cooling system,

(*d*) Failure of electrical system,

(*e*) Defects in steering,

(*f*) Defects in brakes, and such other defects which are attributable to bad maintenance.

(The Mechanical Engineer shall be the sole judge whether a defect is attributable to maintenance staff or not.)

The following example illustrates the principle :—

Operating mileage for the month	1,200,000
Total breakdowns during the month	2,400
Number of breakdowns per 1,000 miles ..	2·0
Number of breakdowns allowed . ..	1·0
Excess	1·0
Deduction to be made from operational efficiency.	1·0
Operational efficiency for the month	79 per cent.
Percentage of efficiency for calculating bonus ..	79 — 75 — 1 = 3 per cent.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 299 asked by Sri M. P. Subramanian, Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar and Sri A. Govindasamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th March 1958, page 186 *supra*.]

[SUBJECT.—*Progress of the Neyveli Lignite Project.*]

Earth-moving operations are in progress and a total quantity of 1·8 million cubic yards of overburden has been removed up to the end of December 1957. Construction of temporary quarters in the existing campus and of a Railway siding are in progress. The construction of workshop sheds and a field machinery service station has been completed, and structures for housing the pilot briquetting and carbonising plant are being erected. Plans for the construction of quarters in the regular township have been finalized.

Lands required for the Lignite Project are being acquired in stages; the persons displaced on account of such acquisition will be rehabilitated in the Reserve Forest areas given by the Government.

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The rehabilitation scheme in the Kuppanathan Reserve Forest area was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Madras on 1st December 1957.

The rehabilitation scheme of a capacity of 250 M.W. is to be financed from out of the 500 million Roubles credit offered by the Government of the U.S.S.R. An agreement has been entered into between that Government and the Government of India. The detailed project report has been drawn up and approved. The detailed specifications are being prepared by experts.

The Government of India have also accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for setting up of a fertilizer plant at Neyveli, subject to credit being available in respect of the foreign exchange requirements of the plant.

The pilot briquetting and carbonizing plant obtained under the T.C.M. Aid has arrived. It will be installed at site before the end of June 1958. After experiments have been conducted on briquetting and carbonizing in the atmospheric and other local conditions at Neyveli and the results studied, a specific project report and specifications for a commercial plant will be drawn up.

Appendix IV

[Vide answer to starred question No. 301 asked by Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar (on behalf of Sri M. P. Subramaniam) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th March 1958, page 189 supra.]

Preliminiary Report on beneficiation of low grade magnetite from Salem.

Five samples of magnetite (marked HB, MB, LB-A, LB-B & LB-C) each weighing 4 tons, from the (i) higher, (ii) middle and (iii) lower belts respectively of the Kanjamalai hills at Salem, Madras, were received for beneficiation and sintering tests in the Ore-dressing division of the laboratory. The identification marks on the various bags had disappeared by the time they reached Jamshedpur. Consequently, all the five samples had to be mixed for investigation purposes One or two bags of four of the samples, viz., LB-A, LB-B, LB-C and MB, could however be identified and they were kept aside for determining the mineralogical compositions. The sample as received consisted of lumps varying from ½ inch to 4 inches in size. A representative sample of the mixed ore was prepared and a portion crushed to—10 mesh for experimental work. Wet screen analysis of the 10 mesh sample and examination of the various fractions showed that quartz was the